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ERIGENIA, A GENUS NEW TO OKLAHOMA — While returning from the 1963 spring meeting of The Southwestern Association of Naturalists held in Pittsburg, Kansas, I stopped to study, and collect from, a northern part of Oklahoma Ozark Mountains along Lost Creek near Wyandotte. There I collected a plant which I had not seen before. I subsequently identified it as *Erigenia bulbosa* (Michx.) Nutt. The collection is Wallis 8748, wooded base of hill on Lost Creek, 1 mile east of Wyandotte, Ottawa County. The genus was not found during an earlier study of the region (Wallis, 1959) and has not been reported previously from the state (Waterfall, 1962). It is a genus of deciduous woods of northeastern United States and adjacent Canada, previously known to extend as far southwest as Missouri (Fernald, 1950) and Kansas (McGregor and Horr, 1953).

The same area, within 200 yards of the spot where *Erigenia bulbosa* was collected, has provided three other addi-

tions to the Oklahoma Flora: *Iris virginica* var. *Shrevei*; *Urtica dioica*; and, the introduced *Allium vineale* var. *compactum* (Wallis, 1959).

The eastern relationship of the plants growing in this area may be seen from the following additional associated species.

The forest includes: *Quercus rubra* var. *borealis*; *Q. Muehlenbergii* forma *Alexanderi*; *Juglans nigra*; *Carya ovalis*; *Ostrya virginiana* var. *lasia*; *Acer rubrum*; *Tilia neglecta*; *Diospyros virginiana*; *Cornus florida*; *Asimina triloba*; and *Lindera Benzoin*.

Herbaceous species include: *Arisaema atrorubens* forma *zebrinum*; *Arisaema Dracontium*; *Polygonatum canaliculatum*; *Smilacina racemosa*; *Trillium viride*; *Urtica chamaedryoides*; *Asarum canadense*; *Anemonella thalictroides*; *Delphinium tricorne*; *Sanguinaria canadensis* var. *rotundifolia*; *Dentaria laciniata*; *Hybanthus concolor*; *Viola pennsylvanica* var. *pennsylvanica*; *Osmorhiza longistylis* var. *villicaulis*; *Phlox divaricata* var. *Laphamii*; and *Hydrophyllum virginianum*.

Specimens of the plants discussed above are deposited in the Herbarium of Oklahoma State University. Duplicates of the majority of them are in the author's private herbarium.

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